THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vol VI | Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, April 7, 1827. | No. 16.

TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

DRAWING

On Wednesday the 25th of April next.

Virginia State Lottery,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Dismal Swamp Canal Co.
4TH CLASS,
to be drawn at Norfolk,
On Wednesday the 25th of April next.
J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE
MANAGERS.

SIXTY NUMBER—COMBINATION LOTTERY—NINE DRAWN BALLOTS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10.000	is	$10.000
1	4.000		4.000
1	2.500		2,500
1	1 564		1,564
5	1.000		5.000
10	500		5.000
20	200		4.000
45	100		4,500
102	50		5.100
102	20		2.040
1632	8		13.056
11475	4		45.900

Making a grand Total of $102,660

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets $4 | Quarters $1
Halves 2 |

☞ Orders from the country, (free of postage) will meet with prompt attention if audressed to

Wm. D. Gordan.
Elizabeth-City, March 17.

RECEIVED

By schr. Mary Frances, Stevens, from Porto Rico.

13 Hhds 16 bls. { Prime retailing Sugar.

For sale by
Alpheus Fobes, jr.
Elizabeth-City, March 10.

Fresh Garden Seed

Just received and for sale by
WM D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

The Subscriber has now on hand an extensive and general assortment of Dry Goods, and a complete assortment of Groceries, viz.
Flour, Rum, Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Raisins, Cheese, Chocolate, Tobacco, Salt, &c. &c.

ALSO,

100 bbls. Newark Cider,
50 do. Apples,
And a choice lot of Westphalia HAMS,
Just received a few boxes of excellent leather SHOES, mens, womens and boys &c.

Mathew Cluff.
Elizabeth-City, Jan. 20.

BLANKS.

WARRANTS for Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, printed and for sale at this Office.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Elizabeth-City, on the 31st day of March, 1827, which if not taken out by the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Allen Ames, Samuel Boughton, Hiram M. Barney, Barnabas Bowers, Robert Bailey, Nehemiah Baker, Chandler Burges, Carter Barnard, Wm. Bennett, Barney Clark, Saml. Crockett 2, John Cock, H. C. Currier, Basset Chase 3, Henry Cox, Sarah Cole, Demsey Case, William Charles, Andrew Cock, John Cample 2, Wilson Cartwright, Zilphy Dunn, John Emmerson, Jeremiah Etheridge, Thaddeus Freshwater, Rodney French, Isaac Folson, Joseph Foster, Benjamin Green, Dailey Gray, Wm. Gilbert, John Hill, Wm. I. Hardy, Thomas P. Hutcherson, Samuel Hall, Orick Hall, Enoch B. Hathaway 2, John Hinds, John Julien, Asa Jackson, Daniel Joy, Maria T. Johnson, Joseph Jordan, Charles R. Kinney, Saml. Kelley, John Kay, Isaac N. Lamb, *Mrs. M.* S. Lewis, Alfred *Moore* 2, Wm. *Messinger* 4, Ann *Mullen*, Catharine *Mullen*, Thomas *Mathews*, Vincent McPherson, (free) John Marble, Gideon Marchant, Saml. Nixon, Stephen Nicholson, James H. Oliver, Isaac Overman, Joseph Porter 2, Charlotte Palmer, John Parson, John Rider, Robert Ross, Leml. Sawyer, E-q. 5, Orion Sears, Frederick A. Sawyer, J. M. Strobeck, Robert E. Smith, Daniel Seabrook, Zebina H. Small, Jas. Temple, John Taylor, Richd. West 3, Isaiah Whelden 2, James Waldran, Abner Williams, Horatio Williams, Wm. W. Wright, David Williams.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.
Elizabeth City, March 31 Bt

NOTICE.

The firm of *Campos* and *Davis* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent of each party—all persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them to F. S. Campos in Norfolk and all persons indebted are requested to settle their accounts immediately with the said Campos, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm.

FRANCIS S. CAMPOS,
CHARLES T. DAVIS.
March 26—31. Bt

Wanted to Purchase

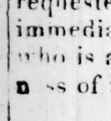
Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.
January 20.

JUST RECEIVED.

Apple Brandy,
W. India and N. E. Rum,
Rye Whiskey,
Superfine Flour,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Mess and prime Pork,
Gunpowder Tea,
Powder and Shot,
Soap, Candles and Raisins,
Pepper and Salt-petre,
Large and small twist Tobacco,
Coffee and Cheese,
Putty and Glass,
Lamp Oil, very superior.

Richard Wyatt.
Elizabeth-City, March 24. Tf

For Cape Montserado, (IN AFRICA.)



The Liberia Packet Ship
NORFOLK
Will depart hence for MONROVIA early in April. Those persons who wish to send goods or letters to their friends at the colony—can have an opportunity by applying to JOHN McPHAIL,
Agent of the Colonization Society.
Norfolk, March 24—31. Bt

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

Broken Open

And stolen from the shop of the Subscriber on the night of the 25th inst. sundry goods, to wit:—One fowling piece, half stock, draw loops, double breech and carved; half keg of powder, about 100 lbs. coffee, some sugar, part of a keg of tobacco, several pair of shoes, one jug of W I. rum, several gallons of brandy, sundry cambricks, callicoes and cloths, several pair of stockings, two of which were silk, two hats, having in them George W. Deford's name, besides other goods. Also, sundry notes of hand, receipts, cash, &c. viz:—one note against John Brothers for $30, due January next; one note vs. Eli White for $20; one note vs. John Gueis for $21 60; one receipt of Miles White for 54 barrels and 2 bushels corn, with a credit of $10; several Constable's receipts, to wit: Jos. Halsey's Nathan Bagley's, Wm. Newbould's & Benj. L. White's; one note vs. Joseph Tuttle and Simon Overman, the amount not particularly recollected; together with various other notes, receipts and goods not described.

FIFTY DOLLARS reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the thieves and goods, or Twenty-Five Dollars for the thieves alone.

John Weeks
Little River Bridge, March 26—31.

Farmer's Repository.

From the New England Farmer.

On the Manufacture of Cider.

The quality of cider depends on several contingencies; among which I will enumerate—

1. The species of fruit employed.
2. Soil and aspect of the orchard.
3. Condition of the fruit when ground.
4. The process of grinding, &c.
5. Management of the vinous fermentation; and
6. The precautions which are taken to prevent the acetous fermentation.

I intend to offer remarks upon each of these divisions And,

1. *The Fruit.* Apples differ not only in their flavour, color and time of ripening, but in the proportions of their constituent parts. The most material of these constituent parts are acid, sugar, astringency, vegetable extract and water. The properties of good dessert and cider apples, are seldom found united, though they are not incompatible with each other. Table apples are esteemed on account of their bland and aromatic flavor, crisp and juicy pulp, and for the property of keeping long, or ripening late.—The characteristics of a good cider apple are, a red skin; yellow and often tough and fibrous pulp, astringency, dryness, and ripeness at the cider making season. "When the rind and pulp are green, the cider will always be thin, weak and colorless; and when these are deeply tinged with yellow, it will, however manufactured, or in whatever soil it may have grown, almost always possess color, with either strength or richness."—*(Knight.)* The apple, like the grape, must attain a state of perfection, or perfect maturity, before its juices develope all their excellence; and as many of our best eating apples do not acquire this maturity until winter or spring, this affords a satisfactory reason why winter fruit is seldom or never good cider fruit. In a dry apple, the essential elements of cider are generally more concentrated, or are accompanied with a less proportion of water, than in a juicy one; of course the liquor of the former, is stronger than that of the latter. Of our best cider apples, 10 or 12 bushels of fruit are required for a barrel of juice; while of the ordinary juicy kinds, eight bushels generally suffice.

The only artificial criterion employed to ascertain the quality of an apple for cider, is the specific gravity of its *must*, or unfermented juice; or, its weight, compared with that of water. This, says Knight, indicates, with very considerable accuracy, the strength of the future cider. Its weight, and consequent value, is supposed to be increased in the ratio of the increase of the saccharine matter. In making wine of domestic fruit, say of the currant or gooseberry, for example, we use sugar till the unfermented liquor attains a certain specific gravity; or until the saccharine matter of the fruit, and that artificially supplied, bears a certain proportion to the water. This insures to the liquor, strength, or body, as the sugar is converted into spirit by the fermentive process.

Very little has been done to acqure a correct knowledge of the relative value of our native apples for cider. Coxe has described and figured 100 varieties of this fruit, of which about 30 are recommended for cider. Of these 30 kinds, I selected the following for my nursery, as not only being best for cider, but as generally combining the desirable qualities of table fruit also: viz. the Hagloe and Virginia crabs; Harrison, Campfield, Stire, yellow Newton and Newark pippins; Priestley, Graniwinkle, Winesap, Carthouse and Cooper's russetting. We have, undoubtedly, among our indigenous fruit, many kinds of excellent cider apples hitherto unnoticed; and it is very desirable that their properties should be tested, and the result of the investigation made public.

In Great Britain more attention has been given to this subject. The specific gravity of the juice of old cider varieties, has not only been ascertained by scientific men, and their relative value fixed, but new varieties have been obtained by artificial crossing, surpassing, in richness of juice, any before cultivated. London has given a table of 38 cider apples, in his Encyclopædia of Agriculture. Of these, the following are only known to be in our nurseries, viz: *Redstreak, Wine, Stire, Hagloe crab, *Maiden's Blush, *Count Pendu, *Downton and Grange pippins, Foxley, Siberian Harvey, yellow Siberian, and *Minshul's crab. Those with an asterisk are also excellent dessert apples. The 7 last named, 5 of which are new varieties by Knight, I have obtained from Europe, and propagated in my nursery. None of the old English cider varieties exceed, in the specific gravity of their juice, 1079, water being 1,000. Six of Knight's new varieties are over 1,079, and one is 1,091. Knight is of opinion, that with proper varieties of fruit, the defects of almost every soil and aspect might be corrected, and that fine ciders might be made in any part of England. In France and Italy, small berried grapes of a harsh flavor are preferred for wine making, *(Loudon,)* and it will be found that the cider apples recommended by Loudon and Coxe are under a medium size, and several of them austere and harsh.

2. *Soil and aspect.* The apple, like the grape, is known to take much of its character from the soil on which it grows. The best cider orchards in England are on a stratum of red marle which stretches across the island. The soil of Herefordshire, highly reputed for its ciders, is an argillaceous, or clay marle; and Knight says, the strongest and most highly flavored cider which has been obtained from the apple, was produced from fruit growing on a shallow loam, on limestone basis. All the writers upon the subject seem to agree, that calcareous earth should form a component part of the soil of a cider orchard. It appears to have the effect of mitigating the harshness of rough and austere fruits, and of neutralizing the juices of those which are too acid. Coxe says, the soil which grows good wheat and clover, is best for a cider orchard. My own observation would induce me also to prefer a dry and somewhat loose soil, in which the roots, destined to furnish food for the tree and fruit, may penetrate freely and range extensively, in search of nutriment. The juices of plants and fruits are always more concentrated when growing on a dry, than on a wet soil. Mint, or other aromatic herbs, is much stronger in the specific virtues of the plant, when grown on a dry soil, and greater in volume, when grown on a wet one. The maple yields the sweetest sap, though less in quantity, on a dry soil. Apples may grow large on a moist alluvion; but the fruit will neither be so abundant, nor so rich, as on a dry soil. The thriftiest trees produce the most wood buds; those less thrifty, the most fruit buds.—The best aspect for an orchard is one somewhat elevated or undulating, protected from prevailing cold winds, and facing the south, south east or east. Ciders brought to the Albany market, from the hilly towns of Columbia and Saratoga, on the transition formation, possess the most spirit, best flavor, and resist longest the acetous fermentation.

3. *Condition of the fruit.* Fruit should be used when it has attained its perfect state of maturity, and before it begins to decay, because it then yields the greatest proportion of saccharine matter. The most certain indication of ripeness, says Mr. Crocker, is the fragrance of the smell in and the spontaneous dropping from the trees. Each kind of the apple should be manufactured separately, or those kinds only mixed which ripen at one time, and which experience shall show, are not prejudicial to each other. Who would ever think of making a superior wine from an indiscriminate mixture of a dozen kinds of grapes? And yet we seem to expect good cider from an indiscriminate mixture of a dozen kinds of apples. It may be urged, that the evil is irremediable, because our orchards containing these dozen varieties, have been furnished to our hands; and that neither the quantity nor quality of any one kind of fruit renders it an object to manufacture it separately. Is it not time, then, to set about correcting the evil, by selecting only the best kinds for new plantations? A farmer should make cider to sell, and it is material to him whether he obtains two or ten dollars the barrel. Our manufactories, our towns and cities, and the demand for exportation, will always ensure a market and price for good ciders. Mr. Wynkoop, of Lancaster, Pa. has 400 trees, of the Virginia crab, on less than 5 acres of ground; and when his orchard was 22 years old, he stated to the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, that it produced him every other year 40 hogsheads of cider, of 112 gallons each; which he sold at Philadelphia at 2*s.* 6*d.* the gallon, or about $1500 in the gross. And yet this apple is not a first rate cider apple. It is deficient in sugar, but abounds in astringency, rather a keeping than an enriching quality. What farmer can apply his land to better profit? Wines differ as much in their quality and price as ciders. Fruit, soil and skill made the difference in both; and upon the proper selection and expense of those depend the quality of the liquor, and the consequent profits of the cultivator. Upon this branch of the subject I will only add, that the apples should ripen upon the tree, be gathered when dry, in a cleanly manner, spread in an airy, convenient situation, if practicable, for a time, to induce an evaporation of aqueous matter, which will increase the strength and flavour of the liquor, and be separated from rotten fruit and every kind of filth, before they are ground

4. *Grinding, &c.* The apples should be reduced, by the mill, as nearly as possible to an uniform mass, in which the rinds and seeds are scarcely discoverable; and the pomace should be exposed to the air from 12 to 24 hours, according to the temperature, before it is pressed.—The juices of the rind of fruit, as may be instanced in the orange and lemon, are highly concentrated; and those of the rind of the apple have a maternal influence, with the aromatic bitter of the seeds, upon the flavor and strength of the liquor.

[To be Concluded.]

On the Seeds of Vegetables.

Many persons experience great disadvantages from the changing of their garden and other seeds into those of a worse kind, or into those of quite a different sort. In this way pumpkins and squashes, cabbage and turnips, gourds, and even cucumbers and muskmelons, have injured one another, and produced a mongrel unfit for use.

Farmers and gardeners may preserve the purity of their seeds, as well as the flavor of their fruits by attending to a few rules, such as the following:

Never plant your gourds near your squashes, or you will make them bitter. Never plant squashes near your pumkins, or you will make them watery, hard skinned and tasteless.—Never plant different kinds of cabbage seed near one another, or you will make a mixture. Never plant seed turnips near seed cabbage, or both will be spoiled. Never plant good red beets near white seed beets, or you will have neither red nor white. Never plant different kinds of seed radishes near one another. As a general rule—never plant near one another any vegetables that resemble each other in many respects.

[N. E. Farmer.

Diogenes the Cynic being asked which kind of wine was the best, answered, "that which we drink at other people's expense."

[FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL]

To the Freemen of the U. States.

No. I.

The unceasing efforts of the Opposition to the present Administration, to secure the elevation of their favorite candidate, by all the means in their power, has forced prematurely, upon your consideration the important question—Who are to be your next Rulers? The disappointed ambition of a few leading men in different sections of the country, would not permit the community to enjoy that political calm, which ought ever to succeed the commotion incident to a closely contested election for the Chief Magistracy. But, by agitating the public mind, and avowing under a flimsy veil of patriotism, their intentions to defeat, if possible, the re-election of the President, even before he had entered upon the duties of his office, they hoped to prejudice the opinions of the unreflecting and least inquiring, and by their arts, intrigues, and false colourings, to excite the indignation of the people, and ensure their suffrages for their own favourite—thereby securing to themselves the *benefits of office*, of which they were deprived in a constitutional manner, and by a constitutional majority of the Elective Body in the last resort. They knew that their cause stood upon a slippery foundation. They were well aware that it could only thrive amid the storms of popular commotion and party strife. They trembled at the bare thought of committing it to the calm, deliberate, and unbiassed judgment of their fellow citizens, they were afraid that, if the Administration were suffered peaceably to pursue those duties pointed out by their oaths of office, and by the Constitution of their country, and the People be thus left to judge of them "by their measures," their own prospects of success might be ultimately destroyed. These were the considerations which induced them at an early day—even as early as the day on which the late Presidential Election was decided—to sound the trumpet of opposition, and their determined hostility to the present incumbent, and his able co-adjutors; thus forcing upon your consideration important questions, which a fair and honorable cause might have safely trusted to the investigations of a later period. And, however much you may be opposed, in principle, to an early agitation of these questions, you find yourselves tossing upon the tempestuous ocean of party excitement at a period, when the inflamed breezes of opposition should scarcely have commenced ruffling its surface.

It is well known that, even under all these circumstances, many of our most estimable citizens are yet opposed to engaging in the controversy at this time. But with all the respect which is so justly due to their opinions, the question is respectfully propounded to them—Does not the aspect of the times call for the active exertions of every patriot who feels the least interest in the purity of our institutions, and the success and durability of republican principles? When we see the Hall of Legislation converted into an arena for political combats; when we see the just claims of the honest and needy petitioner, of the grey-headed and pennyless soldier of the revolution, put aside to give place to political disquisitions, in which envenomed and distempered opposition might have an opportunity to exhibit its jaundiced front; when we see measures of great national utility defeated by an unhallowed hostility to an existing Administration; when we see the quiet of the whole Union disturbed by the intrigues of a few "*talented leaders*," grasping at power, regardless of the real interests of their constituents, or the welfare of the nation at large; when we see these things passing under our own eyes, it is time to take a stand, and investigate the causes which have led to a state of things so unpropitious to the prosperity of the Republic.

The character of the present Opposition stands without a parallel in the short period of our national existence. During the most perilous periods, when party rage distempered the judgment and discoloured the medium, through which the conduct and measures of public men were reflected, there was at least some semblance of principle which actuated the Opposition, and united them in their efforts to gain the ascendancy, so that those principles might be developed, and applied to the various operations of the Government. Union of sentiment was inscribed upon their banners. Principles and not *Men* was the ground-work of *their* opposition. And if they failed of success, it was from no conflicting opinions or interests among themselves.

Far different is the composition of the existing Opposition. Formed of the fragments of the various conflicting interests of the day, without the least unity of design, or indeed, any settled course of policy, they exhibit one of the most incongruous and discordant parties that ever figured in the annals of any country. Tariff and anti-tariff, internal improvement and anti-internal improvement-men, advocates of the curtailment of the powers of the General Government, and their opponents—all bound together by the potent cement of opposition to the *men* in power—without the most distant prospect of advancing their different and peculiar ideas of national policy. It must however be admitted that they agree in one thing—in the cry of "down with the Administration; down with them." Aware of the brittle thread which connects them, they have not yet ventured, in their *united capacity*, to spread before the American people the plans and measures which they wish to adopt, and carry into execution, in the event of their success. They do not deign to inform us whether, in that event, the tariff is to be revised or repealed; whether internal improvements are to be carried on, or entirely suspended; or whether a State will be permitted to set the laws of the Union at defiance, without receiving the *indignity* of a check in her mad career. No, no; such a developement is beyond the pale of their *designs*; it would be the death-blow to their alliance, the fell destroyer of their dearest hopes; the moment that gave it birth, would behold this pure and disinterested Opposition dissolving and returning to their original and more congenial elements. Whether Pennsylvania shall give up her zeal for improvements; whether the peculiar notions of Virginia in regard to the exercise of certain powers by the General Government, shall predominate; or whether the interests of a few States shall ride triumphant over those of a large portion of the Union, are problems that must not be solved, until after the grand object of their *union* shall have been accomplished. The Administration must first be put down, and then it will be time enough to take into consideration the *minor* question of—What course of policy shall be adopted?

Such, fellow-citizens, as far as it goes, is a faithful picture of the character and composition of the Opposition; and the further discussion of this subject will prove it not to be over-coloured. You thus see the Administration assailed—not because it has not endeavoured to promote the true interests of the country—but because, in its elevation to office, the hopes and prospects of a few "talented leaders" were annihilated. Here is the very "head and front of its offending;" and for this unpardonable sin they must suffer political martyrdom: no profession of the warmest attachment to the Constitution, no devotion to the dearest and permanent interests of their country, can efface it; nothing will wipe it off but their dismissal from office. For this purpose the fears of the unreflecting are excited; for this purpose the "Master Spirits" are continually uttering their stale and unfounded charges of "corruption," "coalition," &c. But, it is believed, that the great body of the American people are too enlightened to become the dupes of such weak and impotent artifices. And whilst the Administration pursue the course they have commenced, they may safely trust their cause to the free and unbiassed judgment of their countrymen.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Judicial Dignity.

In the course of a debate in the Senate of Pennsylvania, relative to laying out roads, Gen. Ogle stated, that "he had known a case where an application had been made to the court for a view of the road, and one of the judges descended from his seat, and kicked the applicant out of the house."

COMMERCIAL.

A letter from St. Jago de Cuba of Feb. 20, says—

"Our Intendent some time back took on himself to open this port as a deposite for productions of the U. States, admissible in the British Islands, and promulgated a decree to that effect. Subsequently, he has received counter instructions from the superintendant at Havana, and and has been obliged to revoke his decree, so that we are on the same footing as before. Every thing entering must pay full duties. We much fear this unfortunate state of things will prove a serious injury to many who may have been induced to operate on the first information as to the opening of the port."

Want of Punctuality.—In many cases, it amounts to robbery. A short time since in a village in the neighborhood of London, a committee of eight ladies, who managed the concerns of an institution which had been formed for the relief of the neighboring poor, agreed to meet at a certain day at 12 o'clock precisely. Seven of them attended punctually at the appointed hour; the eighth did not arrive till a quarter of an hour after. She came in according to the usual mode, with, "I'm very sorry to be behind in the time appointed, but really the time slipped away, without my being sensible of it; I hope your goodness will excuse it."

One of the ladies, who was a Quaker, replied, "Truly friend, it doth not appear clear to me, that we ought to accept of thine apology. Hadst thyself only lost a quarter of an hour, it would have been merely thy concern, but in this case, the quarter must be multiplied by eight, as we have each lost a quarter, so that there have been two hours of useful time sacrificed, by thy want of punctuality."

Who is a Yankee?—Let a man north of New-York visit that city, and they call him a Yankee to distinguish him from a New-Yorker. Let a man from New-York visit Philadelphia, and he will be called a Yankee to distinguish him from a Philadelphian. Let a man from Philadelphia come no further south than Baltimore, and he will be nick-named Yankee to distinguish him from a Baltimorean. Let a man from Virginia visit Charleston, and he is supposed to have strong claims to the appellation of Yankee. Let a man from Charleston visit New-Orleans, and there is ten chances to one he will get the nick-name of Yankee. Let any man from any part of Jonathan's dominions visit the kingdom of John Bull, and he will forthwith receive the appellation of Yankee. The rule observed in this country is, that the man who receives that name must come from some part north of him who gives it. To compensate us for giving each other nick-names, John Bull "lumps us all together" and calls us all Yankees.

Extraordinary Lusus Naturæ.—A very beautiful racing mare, called Jenny, has been exhibited here during the week, possessing *seven perfect legs*. This remarkable animal is mentioned in the Racing Calender for 1822, and 1823, as a very superior runner, and it was not until she was three years old, that the transformation of nature commenced. Her extra far hind leg, which is handsome and perfect, then began to appear; next her near hind leg, and next her far fore leg. She is shod on six feet, and the main bones of her extra legs are set on from the hips and shoulders, and have a beautiful muscular shape. This extraordinary mare is the property of Mr. Checketts, of Belgrave Hall, Leicestershire. [*English paper.*

Melancholy.—Burton in his Anatomy of Melancholy, furnishes a most striking proof of the correctness of the old adage—"*circumstances alter cases.*" There was, says he, a poor fellow, who through anguish of mind, went to hang himself, but finding by chance a pot of money, he flung away the rope, and went merrily home; but he that had hid the gold, coming and finding it gone, hanged himself with the same rope, which the other had thrown away.

LIBERALITY.

The bill appropriating $1,000, annually, from the Treasury of the State of *Maryland* to the object of the American Colonization Society, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and has become a law.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The late Session of Congress.—We have been promised a full and succinct review of the late session of Congress, from an able hand; but as it has not yet been received, we feel it our duty to glance at some of its leading features, without farther delay. The discreditable fact cannot have escaped the attention of the least observing reader of the proceedings of the two Houses, that from the very commencement of the session, there has been a settled determination on the part of the opposition, to prevent by fair means or foul, the completion of any of the public business which the exigencies of the country required, with a view of charging the blame upon the Executive. In the Senate this object was easily accomplished, because it is not to be disguised, that after the re-election of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, and Mr. Van Buren, of New-York, and the election of an opposition member by the federal legislature of Delaware, in the place of the sitting member who held his seat *pro tem.* by an Executive appointment, the opposition succeeded in obtaining a small majority. This change was chiefly obtained by the defection of General Smith, who as Maryland is most decidedly with the administration, feigned to be an administration man also, until he was re-elected for six years—immediately upon which event he went over to the opposition. And there will never be any difficulty in talking away a session of the House of Representatives, so long as the present execrable system prevails, of allowing debates upon any and every question, to be continued from day to day, as long as an organized phalanx of long-tongued orators may choose to talk.

The principal national measures agitated during the session, were, the Bankrupt Bill, the bill for the relief of the surviving Officers of the Revolution, the modification of the Tariff Bill, as demanded by the manufacturers, and the bill for regulating the trade between the U. S. and the British West India Colonies, and the Loan Bill.

The Bankrupt Bill was not made exactly a party question, though the greater part of its opponents were oppositionists, and men from States that are not commercial. The whole weight of Virginia was thrown against it, and unfortunately it was lost by a majority so decisive, that there can be no hope of a measure of the kind for a long time to come. In the mean time the Supreme Court, by the conflicting views and opinions of the Judges, have made a decision upon the question of the constitutionality of State insolvent laws which will place the unfortunate debtor in a state infinitely worse than he was before. No matter how honest, or how unfortunate, a discharge under the insolvent laws of one State, will not help him in another. And if he should chance to owe debts in every State in the Union, he must take the benefit of the act twenty-four times before he shall be free, while if he be a debtor to the U. S., the State insolvent laws will not reach his case, and he will be liable to lie in jail forever!

The bill for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, as the National Journal says, "expired under a mass of irreconcileable opinions, and unprofitable amendment." But the most prominent reasons of its defeat were these:—The passage of such a law would have been popular among the people, and the administration would have received the credit of it.—Hence the opposition strained every nerve to defeat it. It was opposed, moreover, by states which had no part or lot in the revolution, because the debt to be paid the old heroes, would but little of it fall due in the new states. So much for the principle and patriotism of one class of opponents, and the liberality and magnanimity of the other!

The most important bill, which has been defeated by the opposition solely with the view of annoying the administration, by defeating any compromise with England, throwing all the responsibility upon the Executive, and charging the President with the censure incurred purposely by themselves, was the Colonial Trade Bill. In his message at the opening of the session, Mr. Adams directed the attention of Congress to this subject, and spoke of the conduct of the British ministry upon this point, with such boldness and decision, as for the time to command the universal approbation of the nation. We employ the phrase "for the time," because it was not until some progress had been made in the grand "Combination" of the fragments of all factions and all parties which make up the opposition, and until after certain measures of opposition, were resolved on that the hue-and-cry was raised against the President upon this point. The message and documents were referred to the proper committee, in the respective houses, and in due time the subject was brought forward with elaborate reports, giving a full history of the controversy, and proposing the adoption of such a measure as in all human wisdom, would be best calculated to sustain the dignity of the nation, and by conciliatory advances, to bring about an amicable and honorable termination of the long-pending difficulty. The true state of the question was briefly this: Mr. Rush, during the administration of Mr. Monroe, had bro't the negociation almost to a favorable conclusion. It was suspended by the consent of both parties, that the remaining point in dispute might be referred. When Mr. King was sent to England, he did not take the special instructions with him upon this subject, because, in the new organization of the cabinet, the Secretary of State as he alleged, had not time to prepare them. They were to have been sent after him. But learning that Mr. King had arrived in England in such a state of health as to be unable to enter upon a negociation, the promised instructions were delayed until the appointment of a new minister. This was in 1825. But no complaint was made of the delay; and as late as March, 1826, the British minister assured our government that they were preparing to renew the negotiation; and yet at the very moment of Mr. Gallatin's arrival, she suddenly determined that she would not treat upon the subject. The order in Council shutting her colonial ports against American ships, took effect on the 1st Dec. last, and from that day to this, "the American government, acting with its accustomed moderation, continues to admit British vessels coming from colonial ports shut against ours, on the sole condition of paying the alien duties which are exacted from the vessels of all foreign nations with which we have no commercial arrangement. In this state of things, so disadvantageous to us, the Committees of both Houses proposed an act which left "the British vessels in the enjoyment of their present monopoly of the navigation, until the 30th of September next, and only providing, that if by that day the Colonial ports were not opened to our vessels on equitable terms, our ports should be closed against British vessels coming from Colonial ports."—But it appears that the opposition in the Senate had determined at all events to defeat the bill—preferring to annihilate the whole of our commerce with the British West Indies, or to let the British shipping interest enjoy it to the entire exclusion of our own, rather than that the administration should have the credit of successfully terminating the controversy. In furtherance of this policy, Gen. Smith introduced a substitute for the original bill, proposing "to meet the British interdict of American vessels by granting further privileges to British vessels; that is, to repeal the alien duties to which British vessels are now liable, and to allow a free and unrestricted trade to Great Britain in British bottoms, of course, while she has prohibited altogether our navigation." This substitute was adopted by a party vote, and the bill, thus transformed, was sent to the House for concurrence, before the bill originally reported to the House, (the same which had been reported to the Senate,) had been finally acted on.—The bill in the House was thereupon abandoned, and that of the Senate taken up and so amended as in the main to correspond with those liberal principles for which the American Government has been contending ever since the act of 1815, in which, free, reciprocal, and unrestricted commercial intercourse was proffered to all the world. The Senate, however, (to quote the National Journal;) "with a tenacity somewhat unusual, came to a determination to retain its own provisions, and the bill after an unsuccessful conference between Committees of both Houses, was lost." The principal matter of surprise, however, in this controversy between the two houses, was the fact that Mr. Sanford voted in the end with the opposition. But we understand that he explains the cause of this vote by alledging that at the moment of voting, in the hurry of business, he was not exactly aware of the effect of the question which he thus unconsciously aided in deciding against the best interests of the country. "In referring this important subject to Congress; in calling on the aid of legislation to effect that which diplomatic agency had failed to accomplish, the Executive faithfully and discreetly performed his duty, shaping his course according to the spirit of our institutions." Failing in this object, however, he has been compelled upon the high responsibility of his station, to issue his interdictory Proclamation, under the act of 1823.

We have dwelt longer upon the subject of the colonial bill than we otherwise should have done, because we feel exceedingly anxious that the question should be thoroughly understood. It is important that the responsibility should be fastened upon those to whom it truly and exclusively belongs. And those editors who have the great interests of the country at heart—who wish not to see the nation humiliated to gratify the spleen of a reckless opposition, cannot be too vigilant in guarding the public against the systematic misrepresentations which have been so studiously sent forth, against what we honestly believe to be one of the best Administrations with which the nation has been blessed.

Maxim—The government of wise men is often declaimed against by demagogues

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, April 7, 1827.

Shipwrecks.—Capt. Hall of the schooner Xenophon, of Baltimore, arrived here, on Wednesday last, and informs us that said schooner went ashore on Saturday night last on the North Banks, 14 or 15 miles south of Currituck Inlet, and is totally lost, together with her cargo, consisting of sugar and coffee. She was from Havana bound to Baltimore, 7 days out. Her rigging, sails, &c. are advertised to be sold on Monday next.

We also learn from another source, that several vessels were driven ashore at Ocracock about the same time, but have all been gotten off except one schooner, with a centre-board, which is bilged.—She is from N. York, and was bound to Edenton and Plymouth laden with beef, pork and iron.

We have published on the opposite page of our paper to-day, from the National Journal, the first number of a series of articles addressed to the Freemen of the U. States, which we recommend to the perusal of all into whose hands it may fall. It contains, we have no doubt, so far, a faithful picture of the character and conduct of a set of men opposed to the present administration, and determined by any means in their power, to put it down, right or wrong. And we would ask for what? Let every calm, deliberate man view the course commenced and pursued by our present Chief Magistrate and his able co-adjutors, and see if he can say, with any degree of propriety, that they have not uniformly endeavored to promote the true interests of the country.

We have also inserted some remarks by the editor of the N. York Commercial Advertiser, giving some very substantial reasons why the most important business before the last Congress was neglected, which are well worth a perusal.

A gentleman of this place lately bought at Mr. William Gordan's Lottery Office several tickets in the Union Canal Lottery, drawn in Philadelphia on the 28th ult. one of which drew $250 and some of the remainder drew small prizes. We mention the circumstance, to show the extraordinary good fortune that has already attended this infant establishment, and to recommend adventurers to try their luck again, and not despair.

Abdication of the Liberator.—General *Bolivar* has resigned the office of President of the Colombian Republic.—The Norfolk Herald says, it is hinted that his Excellency has higher views in taking this step, and that he looks forward to the speedy union of Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia, in one great Republic, over which he expects to be appointed President for life.

War Report!—Captain Pratt, of ship Chariot, arrived at Savannah, spoke in lat. 24, lon. 67, 30, ship Indus, Reid, who stated that he had a few days before spoken an English brig from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th or 18th of March, who informed him that War was declared between Great Britain and Spain.

An extract of a letter to Mr. Lyford, hastily written at the moment of the departure of the Potomac from Washington, states that there has been a late European arrival at Baltimore:

"I have only time to say, that by an arrival at Baltimore, yesterday, accounts are received, stating that the *Duke of Cumberland* is dead—*Lord Liverpool* has had a paralytic stroke—*Stocks* had fallen—and good news from Greece."

[*Norfolk Herald, April 7.*

Horrible!!!—A monster in human shape by the name of Christopher M'Gowen, was yesterday tried and convicted in the Court of Sessions, now sitting, of a rape on his own daughter, a female of about 17 years of age. The prisoner was an old man of 60 and upwards, by profession a tailor, and for the last 3 or 4 years addicted to intemperance. His wife, an honest hard-working woman, who by her industry, had supported her family, consisting of six children and her worthless husband, had died but a fortnight preceding the commission of the unnatural offence of which the prisoner was convicted. The unfortunate daughter is a very interesting girl, and conducted throughout the trial with the greatest delicacy and propriety. After the outrage she fled the house, and was found half-naked, benumbed and shivering in the yard. Her aunt being apprised of the brutality of the father, preferred the complaint. [*New-York Spectator, 15th ult.*

APPROPRIATIONS

Made during the second session of the 19th Congress of the United States, viz.:

1.	For support of Government for the year 1827,	$1,718,837 —
2.	For the Military Service of the U. States for the year 1827,	2,971,360 99
3.	For Fortifications of the U. States for the year 1827,	505,000 00
4.	For barracks, store houses, hospitals, &c.	45,352 51
5.	For the Indian Department for the year 1827,	174,047 59
6.	For carrying into effect Treaties made with sundry Tribes of Indians,	186,868 18
7.	For the support of the Navy of the United States for the year 1827,	3,185,748 53
8.	For the gradual improvement of the Navy of the U. States,	500,000 00
9.	For building Light houses and beacons, placing buoys, &c.	41,204 40
10.	For improving harbours, building piers, &c.	82,176 45
11.	For the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensions of the United States,	1,573,240 00
12.	For the public buildings and for other objects,	103,017 40
13.	Miscellaneous,	206,865 00
14.	Private,	11,820 86
		$11,315,568 95

Gen. M'Clure, the author of the Bachelor tax bill in the New-York legislature, has *capitulated* to the Bachelors,—or, in common parlance, has published a *recantation*, and promises to let the subject rest in the legislature, provided the bachelors will cease their denunciations of him, and discontinue their correspondence with him on the subject, or *pay the postage on their letters.* That the *gallant* general has cause of complaint on the last score, may readily be inferred from the fact, that *four hundred* letters were mailed at the post-office in the city of New-York in *one day*, directed to him at Albany:—the postage on which at 12 1/2 cents each, (the rate between those two cities) amounts to *fifty dollars!* Fifty dollars a day, for postage!! Most emphatically, then, does the general complain, that this "is a serious draw-back on his per diem allowance" as a member of the Assembly. He will doubtless hereafter be cautious of disturbing the bachelors; for he might as well have run his head into a hornet's nest.

[*Western Carolinian.*

Selected Summary.

It has been remarked that the wind has blown from the Eastward every Sunday for the last six weeks.

The Romulus, at Boston, from Smyrna, left at Milo, Dec. 27, the sloop of war Ontario, 60 of her crew unfit for duty. She had on board the Americans who took out the Greek frigate.

Melancholy Occurrence.—On the 22d ult. the boiler of the steam boat Oliver Ellsworth exploded, while on the passage from Hartford to New-York, and Mr. Stephen Lockwood, merchant of the latter place, and one of the firemen were so dreadfully injured, that they have since died of their wounds. The engineer and several other passengers were also badly injured.

Cologne Water.—Our female readers who are disposed to practice a little domestic economy, will find the following preparation of Cologne water a very cheap substitute for the Cologne Water of the shops, for which they pay 3 or 400 per cent more than the cost of this. The principal ingrediance is only worth 1 dollar per gallon at retail by the druggists, and the perfumery costs very little. To one pint of alcohol add 60 drops of lemon, 60 do. bergamot, 60 do. essence of lemon, 60 do. orange water. To one gallon of alcohol put 240 drops of each of the perfumes.

Some of the editorial fraternity have lately tried to introduce the practice of sending to the printer a slice of wedding cake with notices of marriage which they may be requested to publish. A couple in Michigan seem to have had a better idea of this thing—the editor of the Detroit Gazette, in publishing a marriage acknowledges "*a fine hind quarter of beef*"

Filial Duty.—There is no virtue that adds so noble a charm to the finest traits of beauty, as that which exerts itself in watching over the tranquility of an aged parent. There are no tears that gives so noble a lustre to the cheek of innocence, as the tears of filial sorrow.

[*Julian's Letters.*

The ship Chancellor, which sailed from New-York on the 11th ult. with food and raiment for the suffering Greeks, has been compelled to put back in consequence of injury received in a tremendous gale which she experienced on the 3d day out.

A letter received in Philadelphia, states that the Governor of Barbadoes has issued an order permitting the admission of American produce from the other islands in British vessels.

HAVANA.—Letters and papers to the 12th of March, state that Com. Porter was still lying at Key West, waiting reinforcements.

Generosity is the daughter of Good Nature. She is very fair and lovely when under the tuition of Judgment and Reason, but when she escapes from her tutors and acts indiscriminately according as her fancy allures her, she subjects herself, like her mother, to sneers, ridicule, and disdain.—[*The Connoisseur.*

The Scriptures are the most ancient of all writings extant: the language in which they are written is now no more, and has not for 2000 years been in common use; and there is not a line of that language now in being but what is contained in the sacred books.

[*Duncan Forbe's Works.*

Enforcement of the President's Proclamation.—We understand, says the New-York National Advocate of the 26th ult. that one or two British vessels arrived yesterday from British ports, were ordered off.

The National Intelligencer informs its readers, that "James W. Ripley, the new member elected from Oxford district, Maine, appeared in the House of Representatives, was sworn and *took his seat on the floor!*" Mr. Ripley must have been very *low-minded.*

A physician observed to a clock maker, whose work needed mending, that if he was to make such errors in practice, it would be attended with the loss of all his patients. The man drily replied, 'Ah, doctor, the sun discovers my faults—the earth hides yours.'

Who says *hypocritical*, says all that is despicable in morals—who says *affected*, says all that is odious in manners. The woman of sensibility who preserves serenity and good temper, amidst the insults of a faithless and brutal husband, wants nothing of an angel but immortality.

About $200,000 worth of wool is transported yearly eastward into the interior of Pennsylvania, from Pittsburg, Steubenville, and Wheeling.

Great Rail Road.—The Legislature of Maryland have incorporated a company under the title of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, with a capital of $3,000,000, to construct a rail road from Baltimore to the Ohio, a distance in the shortest line of about 350 miles.

The Chief Justice of the U. States, Marshall, is said according to the National Gazette, to be about 70 years of age. He is straight and hale, and his mental powers seem to have undergone no decline. There never was a more upright, perhaps never an abler judge. His elaborate opinions are master pieces of judicial logic and philosophical law.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made arrangements to collect in Europe, as well as in all parts of our Union, information concerning the growth and culture of the silk worm, and expects to be able to make a full report to Congress on the subject, at an early period of the next session.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Wiley, Mr. Thomas Gold to Miss Mary Ann White.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, April 7.

Bacon—9 cents per pound.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 75.
Do. Apple—65 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 45 a 48.
Gin—Country, 40 a 42.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—45 cts.
Wheat—none.
Corn—per bushel 40 a 50 cents.
Flaxseed—none.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 42 cts.
Do mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—10 a 12½.
Coffee—16 a 17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $7
Lard—10 cents per pound.
Meal—per bushel, 62½.
Molasses—per gallon, 33 cts.
Pork—per bbl. $11 a 13.
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 60 a 65 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, $1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	48	50	60
Monday,	52	74	73
Tuesday,	64	74	75
Wednesday,	66	78	79
Thursday,	70	78	82
Friday,	70	80	88

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

March 31st, Sch. George Washington, Jenkins, from Boston, in ballast.

April 4th, Sch. Experiment, Tripp, from St. Barts, with salt and rum, to A. Fobes, jr.

5th, Sch. Quincy, Stoddard, from Boston, with rum, potatoes and fish, to A. Fobes, jr.

6th, Schr. Ann, Etheredge, from Norfolk, with merchandize to B. Tisdale.

DEPARTED.

2nd, Sch. Superb Hope, Chase, for Boston, with staves, by A. Fobes, jr.

" Sch. Banker, Crocker, for Savannah, corn, by D. Tisdale.

" Sch. Atlas, Holmes, for New-Bedford corn, by D. Tisdale.

6th, Sch. Regulator, Chadwick, for Richmond, with naval stores and fish.

CLEARED.

2nd, Sch. Reporter, Simpson, for Martinique, with staves, by Alpheus Fobes, jr.

To sail to-day.

Sch. Alpheus, Myrick for Charleston, with corn, by M. Cluff.

High and Low System.

Adopted in consequence of its unrivalled popularity.

VIRGINIA NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

CLASS NUMBER ONE.

Will be drawn in Petersburg on Wednesday next, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

ALL IN ONE DAY.

HIGHEST PRIZE

10.000 Dollars.

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$10,000	$10,000
1	of	5,000	5,000
2	of	1,000	2,000
8	of	500	4,000
15	of	100	1,500
20	of	50	1,000
50	of	20	1,000
200	of	5	1,000
8500	of	3	25,500

8737 prizes, amounting to $51,000—8203 blanks.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in another will be put the prizes above the denomination of $3, and the Drawing to progress in the usual manner.—The 8,500 prizes of $3 will be awarded to a high or low number, to be determined by that which may draw the prize of $10,000.

Low numbers 1 to 8,500, inclusive.

High numbers 8,501 to 17,000 do.

A holder of two tickets, High and Low, must of necessity draw one small Prize and may draw Two Capital Prizes also.

Present price of Whole Tickets $4. Halves $2, Quarters $1.—to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (High and Low) at the truly Luckly Lottery and Exchange Office of

Wm D. Gordan.

Elizabeth-City, March 7

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by A. Fobes, Jr.

2000 bushels Turks Island SALT.

march 31.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm. Albertson.

Elizabeth-City, April 7.

WANTED

On the Dismal Swamp Canal immediately

50 able bodied Laborers,

for which a good price will be given. In case of my absence, application to be made to Mr. Littleton S. Savage, at the Canal Bridge.

L. Delano.

April 7. *Et*

JUST RECEIVED

By Schooner Experiment, Tripp, from St. Bartholomews:

1500 bushels coarse Salt,
7 hogsheads Rum,
3 bags of Coffee,

Also by schr. Quincy, Stoddard, from Boston

12 barrels N. E. Rum,
6 quintals Fish,
250 bushels Irish Potatoes.

For sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

Elizabeth-City, April 7. *Tf*

Patent Grist Mill.

The subscriber having obtained Letters Patent for his improvement in the Grist Mill, informs the public that he will dispose of individual rights or rights for counties or States, on terms that will enable the purchaser to make a profit on their purchase. The stones of his Mill running in counter directions, renders it obvious that it creates less friction and gains more action with a small power than can be obtained by any other invention. He will have one in complete operation in Greensboro' in a few days.

Benjamin Overman.

Greensborough, N. C. March 17—7. *Bt*

State of North-Carolina,
Camden County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1827.

J. C. Ehringhaus, Admr. of Wm. T. Muse, dec vs. Wilson Sanderlin. } Orig'l attachment levied on the lands of Wilson Sanderlin, adjoining the lands of Jno. Brite, Benj. Overton's heirs & others Jan. 30 1827.

It is therefore ordered, that six weeks public notice thereof be given to the said Wilson Sanderlin, by advertisement in the Elizabeth-City Star, that unless he appeared at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at the Court-House in Camden on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead to said action, final judgment will be entered up against him.

Test

Mal. S. Lewis, Ck.

Camden County, March 7.

ATTENTION!!!
Elizabeth-City Guards.

You are hereby commanded to appear on parade on SATURDAY the 14th of April, at 11 o'clock, at the Academy Lot, armed and equipped as the law directs for inspection—punctual attendance is required. You will appear in winter dress, dark pantaloons and uniform jackets.

By order of the Captain.

March 31.

SALT.

400 Bushels Liverpool coarse Salt. For sale by

Wright & Williams

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first and third Mondays in every month, and the Harmony Chapter meets the second and fourth Mondays.

POETRY

Poems, Composed for the Star,
BY BENJAMIN S. BULFINCH.

Thermopylæ.

Go, warrior, view yon noble mound,
Where lie the brave *three-hundred* slain!
Ambrosial odours strew th' ground,
Their cause make Grecians try again
To vanquish their base enemy,
And drive them from *Thermopylæ.*

Upon those heights, let martial fame
Her standard raise, and valour now
Rouse every spirit, every name—
Who would not take a patriot's vow?
O, LEONIDAS! dear shall be
Thy memory on *Thermopylæ.*

Yes, let their ardour nerve each arm,
To fight for Greece, where Science reigns;
Nor heed the ruthless foes alarm,
Better to die than live in chains:
From Thessaly, unto the sea,
Your watch-word be "*Thermopylæ.*"

See where old Athens' ruins stand,
Her children scattered and slain;
Her fame' immortal as the land,
But every effort will be vain
If Greece should stoop to slavery,
Neglectful of *Thermopylæ.*

'Give me my shield,' the hero cried,
When bound for plains of Marathon;
Upon that field he fought and died,
Rome wept for loss of such a son:
May every mist forever flee
From heights of fam'd *Thermopylæ.*

Go, warrior, imitate his vow,
The crescent tread beneath your feet;
Never unto a tyrant bow,
But make the victory complete:
Assert your cause—'tis due the free,
To re-possess *Thermopylæ.*

Imitation of Horace,

BOOK I—ODE XXXVIII.

Parvo gaudere se in convivüis apparatu.

My boy, I hate the futile schemes,
On which the lazy Persian dreams;
In vain, he would be great:
The garlands of the Linden tree,
Can never have those charms for me,
They bar not wiles of Fate.

Inquire not, boy, in every vale
For roses, ling'ring on the gale,
They fade, while tulips grow!
For I despise that scornful air,
Practis'd by fops, or giddy fair,
Pride is both mean and low.

Unto the myrtle add no art,
For I will bind it to my heart,
It well becomes my slave;
Beneath th' boughs of fruitful vines,
I pen my solitary lines,
And drink, to make me brave.

Elizabeth-City, April 7, 1827.

SELECTED.

The following lines are from Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, and are an Answer to Lord Byron's poem on Love, beginning, "*Yes—Love, indeed, is light from Heaven.*"

Oh, say not "Love is light from Heaven,"
A sacred flame of hallowed birth!
Oh, tell me not that Love is given,
To lift the heart of man from earth.

No, no! 'tis but a chain to bind
The spirit to this earthly sphere;
To lull with fais repose the mind,
And make this fleeting life *too dear.*

The soul that hath no earthly tie,
May cast a longing glance on high;
But those who taste the Heaven of Love,
Forget there is a Heaven above.

THE SOUL.

Were yonder King of day and night,
One blazing diamond of light,
The boundless space thro' which it roll'd,
A sea of limpid virgin gold:

Were yonder Moon to human sight,
A pearl that only shone by night,
Whose fallen beams of splendor breaks
The breast of countless silver lakes:

Were every Star that decks the sky,
A gem of brilliancy on high,
Which Nature's God had made to tell,
His casket inexhaustable:

What were all these, O man! if wise
To give for that which never dies!
Oh! ask the planets as the roll,
The worth of thy immortal Soul.

To My Blue Bird.

Rest in thy home, sweet songster, rest,
And safely build thy downy nest.
No boisterous hand shall harm thee here,
Bright herald of the budding year!

Rest, safely rest, till Summer's sun,
Thy infant brood shall beam upon—
Until their varied plumage shine
As beautiful, and gay as thine.

And I will wander thro' the grove,
To hear them hymn their notes of love:
And watch them when their wings they try
Like thee, to carol in the sky.

TRUTH.

"Truth
Comes to us with a slow and doubtful step,
Measuring the ground she treads on, and forever
Turning her curious eye, to see that all
Is right behind, and with a keen survey
Choosing her onward path." *Percival.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

[*From the Trenton Emporium.*]

Story of Cornelia.

A little money is a good thing in the outset of life, if a person have wisdom to make a right judicious use of it. But the head and the pocket must balance well—the scales must be equipoised—for if one or the other kicks the beam, a loss will in most cases ensue. If you have too little wit, the world will over-reach you; if too much, you will outwit yourself. In either case, ten chances to one, your purse or rather the contents of it, will slip thro' your fingers: Among the dangers to which hereditary wealth subjects us, are pride, indolence, extravagance; and the smaller the portion of our inheritance, the more danger there is. But what is more extraordinary is, that these very evils are often nursed up in the same cradle with the child, cherished with its growth, and instilled into all its habits as it passes thro' the routine of education, by parental care and misjudging affection.

CORNELIA was an heiress, that is, she was worth some thousands of dollars—I never knew exactly the sum; common report seldom speaks the whole truth in these matters, and it is rather unmannerly to enquire very particularly as to a lady's fortune. She was indulged by her kind mamma at home, and caressed by her kind friends abroad; sent to the most fashionable school, the mistress duly advised that she was a peculiarly delicate little girl, with most exquisite sensibilities and a rare genius; and was to be treated with all becoming tenderness and consideration. There she learnt a few of the useful, and a great many of the ornamental branches taught in such seminaries; and was finally dispatched to a boarding school to finish her education—a polite, fashionable, elegant education; with which the adjective '*useful*,' as usual had very little of any thing to do.

She was an accomplished lady; she understood French and painting; was versed in Belles Lettres, knew something of philosophy, natural and moral; had gone the round of the sciences, wrote Poetry, kept an Album, understood music, and was finally fitted out at home with a fine parlour and a piano. 'What a very fine lady,' said the wondering villager, 'what a very fine lady; how fashionable, how perfectly genteel.'

It was even so; and the first difficulty which arose was about the choice of that very vivatious, but still no less necessary evil—a husband. The pretty girl who has the whole world of beaux to choose from, sometimes finds it difficult to make a perfectly unobjectionable choice. It was not then, to be wondered at, that Cornelia should be embarrassed in making a selection; for she was circumscribed in her sphere by the very small compass of perfectly genteel people like herself. Such an one, with gold and substantial fortune too, was to be sought. Her stars favoured her at last, however, and she was married—married to a young gentleman as accomplished as herself; one who had as many 'ologies at his fingers ends, as buttons on his coat—an A. B. and a profession; who drove tandem with one hand, winged a pidgeon at every shot and drank nothing but Madeira.

It was said the young gentleman and young lady were each a little disappointed in the matter of the other's fortune; and that in the outset there was a trifling jar on the subject of finances; but Cornelia adhered to her piano, and Rob to his rifle and Madeira; and all went on quite musically again. Neither of them had ever suffered so unmannerly a thought as how to get a living when their cash was gone, to enter their heads. But fortune in all these cases, has a plain matter of fact way of dealing with even the most genteel people; and when they have spent their last dollar, just turns them out of house and home, as unceremoniously as if they were no better than common folks. She never works a miracle to sustain those who never learned, or had the disposition to work any thing themselves—and so it turned out in this case.

While the piano was in tune in the parlour, and every thing was out of tune in the kitchen; while the master drank Madeira above stairs, and the servants were drunk with Cognac below stairs; whilst in the midst of the best company, the best living, and dreaming of nothing but pleasure and amusement, one of Bob's creditors rapped his knuckles; the bailiffs are all an ill bred set; they know just as much about gentility, and all that sort of thing, as a bear about a lady's toilet; and therefore, as might almost have been expected, the carpets, the side-board, and even the very piano was levied on.

Still, so far as physical ability was concerned, it was not too late perhaps, to turn the current of affairs. There was a plain and ready remedy for the disease, even in its present state; an entire change of living and habits; economy for extravagance, and industry for indolence. But how hard is it for those who have been thus educated to change; how often is the moral ability, the will, wanting? and there it proved to be the case.

They struggled a while to keep up appearances, and only sunk deeper in the end. Ten years after, they were almost forgotten. I made many inquiries after them among the villagers, and finally discovered that Robert and his wife had separated; that he had exchanged his dog and gun for a tar hat and blue jacket; was a wanderer of the seas; and the elegant and accomplished Cornelia, instead of thumming the piano, was gaining a scanty subsistence at the spinning wheel. So much for the story. Industry and virtue are the best legacies parents can bequeath their offspring; the only sure defences against misfortune. Let those who are charged with the education of children, beware, lest, through an over anxiety to make them accomplished, they fail to make them useful members of society; and instead of making them respectable, make them proud; instead of cultivating their genius, lead them into indolence. I say beware.

[*From the Berkshire American.*]

Good Effect of Credulity.

A TRUE STORY.

There lived some years ago in the town of ——, in Connecticut, a man who was much addicted to the practice of converting his neighbour's property to his own use and benefit, without *if* or *and*. The clergyman of the town suspecting him of making too free with his hay, had one night concealed himself in his barn with his dark lanthorn. The thief soon appearing, and tying up a large bundle, had just left the premises, when the reverend owner, instead of bawling out, 'you scoundrel you, what do you mean by stealing my hay?' disengaged the candle from the lanthorn, and dexterously applied it to the combustible load. The bundle was soon in a bright blaze, and the unlucky fellow suspecting he was pursued by some person with a light, laid his feet to the ground with uncommon agility. But it was in vain to escape the pursuing fire. The blaze increasing its brightness as he ran, seemed to his terrified imagination to come nearer, till venturing a look round to discover the extent of his danger, he perceived to his astonishment that the stolen hay was on fire. How it came so puzzled him not a little. But as conscious guilt assisted his natural credulity, he settled down upon the conclusion that the fire was sent from heaven to admonish him of his transgressions. Full of this alarming notion, he gave himself no rest, until he had gone to the parson, and made confession of his crime: and related the supposed extraordinary and terrible warning from heaven. The reverend gentleman humored his credulity, under the idea that it might reform his life. He was not mistaken; for the blazing hay had made so deep an impression on the poor fellow's mind, that from thenceforth he forsook his evil courses, became a valuable member of society, and was united to the flock of the judicious clergyman, who had assisted so materially in his reformation. He finally died an honest man, in the firm belief of the interposition of Providence in setting fire to the stolen hay. The parson kept the secret till the poor man was laid in the dust, but then even the clerical tongue could no longer resist the desire of communicating so curious an incident.

A school-master of Taunton, Massachusetts, having by his exertions in the school room made himself rather thirsty, opened his desk to refresh himself with an apple, which he had not long before deposited there. To his disappointment it was gone; conjecturing that his wife who had just been there, had purloined it, he instantly dispatched to her the following:

Your mother Eve an apple stole,
But ate it not alone;
She gave a part to that dear soul,
Of whom she was the bone.
I'd have *my* Eve at least as kind,
I therefore beg, dear madam,
You will another apple find,
And send it to your Adam.

Rules of Conduct.

The following notes were found in the pocket book of a young lady, after her decease:

"A few things which I desire constantly to keep in my mind—That it is the object of my life to prepare my soul for the enjoyment of heaven, and to do all in my power to assist my fellow creatures in attaining the same end; that the eye of my God is at all times upon me; that I must keep a constant watch upon my thoughts, words and actions, hourly carry on the work of self-examination; let the love of God, and gratitude to my Saviour, for what he has done for me, be the dominant emotion of my soul; let the example of purity and holiness, which Jesus has given us in his life, be my standard of virtue, and let this be the object upon which my mental eye is continually fixed; let me be ever striving to increase my stock of religious knowledge; let me ever remember, that prayer is the most solemn act in which I can be engaged, and let me never enter upon it with levity, or without preparation. When I read the Bible, let it be as I would read a message directly from the Most High."

Advice to the Ladies.

An ancient writer gives the following advice:

"Lovely creatures! take well this advice, formed to wipe off blemishes in your conduct; some of which are rather the faults of your education and your situation in the world, than your natural dispositions.

"If you would be truly valuable, esteem not yourselves chiefly according to your money and lands, but on the grace of your person and mind; read a little more—read divinity, morality, history, innocent poetry, and the stories of generous lovers.

"You dress well and have the belle air and mien; be as polite in your language as in your dress, and learn to write a neat style, I mean so as to be able to write on all occasions, not as scholars, but as gentlewomen. As you are ingenious, a little application forms you good housewives, but to improve the beauties of the mind and carriage will cost no more. Blend both accomplishments together, and do not as some, be mutes and statues in company, as others, perpetual drums.

"No longer be won by faces with brainless heads to them; neither mistake a low bow for pure good manners, nor a powdered head for quality, nor a laced coat for an estate, servile cringing for true love, nor a smooth tongue for sense.

"Above all, do not mistake wit for wisdom, and cast a benign and tender eye on him who has steady manly virtue, and prudence in his conduct, and gives fair hopes of his mending at heart the main chance."

Use of Tea.

Bitero, an eminent Italian writer, is the first European author who mentions the existence and use of TEA. "The Chinese," says he, "have an an herb, out of which they press a delicate juice, which serves them for drink instead of wine; it also preserves their health, and frees them from all those evils which the immoderate use of wine produces. In the year 1606, the Dutch introduced it into Europe, who exchanged it with the Chinese for dried sage, at the rate of four pounds of tea for one pound of sage. When it could not be procured in exchange, it was purchased at 9*d* or 10*d* per pound, and sold at Paris for 30, and sometimes for 100 livres." An act of Parliament passed in 1660, imposed a duty of *eight pence* on each gallon of liquor made from tea or coffee, and officers attended twice a day to take an account of the quantity made. The first order of the East India Company to their agents for the importation of tea, was in the year 1667, when they were requested "to send home by these ships, a hundred pounds weight of the best tea that you can get." The use and value of tea in England, at a very early period after its introduction, appears from a bill of Thomas Garaway, in the Exchange-alley, London, in which, after enumerating the qualities and beneficial effects of tea, he concludes in these words:

"And to the end that all persons of quality, gentlemen and others, who have occasion for tea in leaf—These are to give notice, that the said Thomas Garraway hath tea to sell, from 16 to 50 shillings to the pound."

Preparation of Butter.

When butter is made, if the weather be hot, it is well after having gathered it in the churn, to let it cool about two hours; but when it is very hot weather, as that time is not sufficient to cool it, it is well to put it in a very cool place during some hours, till it is very firm, in order to extract the butter-milk out of it.

It is by kneading and turning repeatedly with a wooden box spoon, in a beech dish made out of one piece, that the women about Rennes extract the butter-milk; leaving it now and then to rest and grow hard, and then beginning again till it does not yield any buttermilk—it is only in the last extremity, and in the hot days of summer, that they knead it in cool water, in order to extract the buttermilk out of it: they put nothing in it, but some salt for preserving and relishing it.

They never touch the butter but with the wooden box spoon, which must be impregnated, and also the dish, with some light brine, to prevent the butter from adhering.

All the utensils employed for milk must be carefully washed with boiling water, every time they have been made use of, then washed again with cold water, and exposed to the sun, to prevent them getting a musty smell. It is necessary to remove from the dairy all disagreeable or strong smells, and to observe the most scrupulous cleanliness in it, but without humidity, which would give a mouldy taste to milk.

The churn is made of chesnut wood—it is scalded every time it is emptied to churn again; it is rubbed with a bunch of holly-oak, that scratches and cleans it well, and then washed again with cold water.

The pots and churn must keep the smell of the the sour-milk, and none of the utensils employed should be or have been put to any other use, for fear of spoiling the whole.

Graduated Justice.

In a certain village, in New-York, where the footsteps of Dame Justice were last seen on the earth, it happened on a warm summer's day, that three men were brought before a fat, round, Dutch magistrate, accused of the crime of drunkenness. His honor having premised with a hearty swig of cool punch, began with the first: "You rascal! pe you kilty, or pe you not kilty?"

Prisoner. Guilty

Justice. Vat you get trunk on?

Prisoner. Blackstrap

Justice. Vat! you get trunk on not ting but blackstrap, you villain you! Den, dis pe mine everlasting sentence, dat you pe fined forty shillings.

The second culprit being questioned in like manner, as to his guilt or innocence, likewise owned himself guilty.

Justice. Now dell me you wile trunken rascal! vat you get trunk on?

Prisoner Sling.

Justice. Vat! you get trunk on sling you graceless wagabone! you swillin sod, you! Den I give my darnal sentence dat you pe fined 20 shillings.

The third and *last prisoner* was now brought forward, and like the other, plead guilty.

Justice Vat you get trunk on?

Prisoner. Punch.

Justice. Ah! you dipplin' rogue, you! I fines you just notting at all, vor I gets trunk on punch mineself, sometimes. [*Berkshire American.*

[*From the Ohio Spectator.*]

City ladies boast of being more delicate than country maidens. The one breathes an air polluted with many thousand breaths; the other inhales the breeze freshened over the new mown hay. The one drinks water from the sewer-mingling pump, or through impure pipes from the open horse pond; the other pours it from the moss-covered bucket, or dips it from the pure spring. The one walks over the hard pavement, along dusty piles of bricks; the other trips over the soft grass, along the grateful rows of trees: The one is pale and sickly, from watching at the evening concert; the other is ruddy and healthy, from rising with the morning birds. The one is the lily of the green house; the other is the rose beside the stone wall. In the city is seen and admired the ingenious handy work of man; in the country are traced the hallowed stately steppings of the Almighty.

A Newspaper better than Rum.—Winter evenings should be occupied in reading, by those who have not business to employ them. Nine-tenths of mankind spend more time in positive idleness, neither in business, recreation, nor needful repose, than is necessary, if employed in judicious reading, to make them very intelligent members of society. But how many are there who do not even read a newspaper. They have no time, and can't afford the expense! yet they can idle away two or three hours in a day, and spend the price of half a dozen newspapers, or a share in a public library, for rum to pour down their throats. [*Medical Intelligencer.*

Irregular desires will produce licentious practices: what men allow themselves to wish, they will soon believe, and will be at last incited to execute what they please themselves with contriving.

Blanks for sale at this office.